

## GO

61. *To Go on.* To make attack.  
 Bold Cethegus,  
 Whose valour I have turn'd into his poison,  
 And prais'd to daring, as he would  
*Go on upon the gods.* *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
62. *To Go on.* To proceed.  
 He found it a great war to keep that peace, but was fain to  
*go on* in his story.  
 He that desires only that the work of God and religion shall  
*go on*, is pleased with it, whoever is the instrument. *Taylor.*  
 I have escaped many threats of ill fits by these motions: if  
 they *go on*, the only police I have dealt with is wool from the  
 belly of a fat sheep. *Temple.*  
 To look upon the soul as *going on* from strength to strength,  
 to consider that the life is to shine for ever with new accessions of  
 glory, and brighter to all eternity, is agreeable. *Addis. Spect.*  
*Go on* cheerfully in the glorious course you have under-  
 taken. *Addis. Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 164.*  
 Copious bleeding is the most effectual remedy in the begin-  
 ning of the disease; but when the expectation *goes on* suc-  
 cessfully, not so proper, because it sometimes suppleth it.  
*Arbutnot on Diet.*  
 I have already handled some abuses during the late manage-  
 ment, and in convenient time shall *go on* with the rest. *Swift.*  
 When we had found that design impracticable, we should  
 not have *gone on* in so expensive a management of it. *Swift.*  
 Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with  
 such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly  
 able to *go on* without perpetual hesitations, or extraordinary  
 expletives. *Swift.*  
 I wish you health to *go on* with that noble work. *Derk. G.*
63. *To Go over.* To revolt; to betake himself to another  
 party.  
 In the change of religion, men of ordinary understandings  
 don't so much consider the principles as the practice of those  
 to whom they *go over*. *Addison on Italy.*  
 Power, which, according to the old maxim, was used to  
 follow, is now *gone over* to money. *Swift.*
64. *To Go out.* To go upon any expedition.  
 You need not have pricked me: there are other men fitter  
 to *go out* than I. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
65. *To Go out.* To be extinguished.  
 Think't thou the fiery fever will *go out*,  
 With titles blown from adulation? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
 Spirit of wine burned 'till it *go out* of itself, will burn no  
 more. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 The care of a state, or an army, ought to be as constant  
 as the chymist's fire, to make any great production; and if  
 it *goes out* for an hour, perhaps the whole operation fails. *Templ.*  
 The morning, as mistaken, turns about;  
 And all her early fires again *go out*. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*  
 Let the acquaintance be decently buried, and the flame ra-  
 ther *go out* than be smothered. *Collier on Friendship.*  
 My blood runs cold, my heart forgets to heave,  
 And life itself *goes out* at thy displeasure. *Addison's Cato.*  
 And at her felt approach and secret might,  
 Art after art *goes out*, and all is night. *Pope's Dunciad, b. iii.*
66. *To Go through.* To perform thoroughly; to execute.  
 Finding Pyrocles every way able to *go through* with that  
 kind of life, he was as desirous for his sake as for his own to  
 enter into it. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 If you can as well *go through* with the statute laws of that  
 land, I will think you have not lost all your time there. *Spenser.*  
 Kings ought not to suffer their council to *go through* with  
 the resolution and direction, as if it depended on them, but  
 take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon, Essay 21.*  
 He much feared the earl of Arundel had not steadiness of  
 mind enough to *go through* with such an undertaking. *Clarendon.*  
 The amazing difficulty and greatness of his account will  
 rather terrify than inform him, and keep him from setting  
 heartily about such a task, as he despairs ever to *go through*  
 with it. *South's Sermons.*  
 The powers in Germany are borrowing money, in order  
 to *go through* their part of the expence. *Addison on the War.*
67. *To Go through.* To suffer; to undergo.  
 I tell thee that it is absolutely necessary for the common  
 good that thou shouldst *go through* this operation. *Arbutnot.*
68. The senses of this word are very indistinct: its general no-  
 tion is motion or progression.  
*Go to.* *interject.* Come, come, take the right course. A  
 scornful exhortation.  
*Go to* then, O thou far renowned son  
 Of great Apollo; shew thy famous might  
 In medicine. *Fair y Queen, b. i. cant. 5. Stan. 43.*  
*Go to, go to;* thou art a foolish fellow;  
 Let me be clear of thee. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
 My favour is not bought with words like these:  
*Go to;* you'll teach your tongue another tale. *Rome.*  
*Go to;* *n. f.* Delusion; artifice; circumvention; over-reach.  
 Except an apprentice is instructed how to adulterate and  
 varnish, and give you the *go-to* upon occasion, his master may  
 be charged with neglect. *Collier on Pride.*

## GOA

- GO-CART: *n. f.* [*go* and *cart*.] A machine in which children  
 are inclosed to teach them to walk, and which they push for-  
 ward without danger of falling.  
 Young children, who are try'd in  
 Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding,  
 When members knit, and legs grow stronger,  
 Make use of such machine no longer. *Prior.*
- GOAD: *n. f.* [*gab*, Saxon.] A pointed instrument with which  
 oxen are driven forward.  
 O fit in his harden'd hand a *goad* he bears. *Pope.*  
 To GOAD: *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To prick or drive with a goad.  
 2. To incite; to stimulate; to instigate; to drive forward.  
 Most dangerous  
 Is that temptation, that doth *goad* us on  
 To sin in loving virtue. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*  
 As at the Olympian games, or Pythian fields,  
 Goaded with most sharp occasions,  
 Which lay nice manners by, I put you to  
 The use of your own virtues. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*  
 Of all that breathes the various progeny,  
 Stung with delight, is *goaded* on by thee. *Dryden's Lucan.*
- GOAL: *n. f.* [*gaule*, French, a long pole set up to mark the  
 bounds of the race.]  
 1. The landmark set up to bound a race; the point marked out  
 to which racers run.  
 As at the Olympian games, or Pythian fields,  
 With rapid wheels. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*  
 And the slope run his upward beam  
 Shoots against the dusky pole,  
 Pacing toward the other *goal*. *Milton.*
2. The starting post.  
 Hast thou beheld, when from the *goal* they start,  
 The youthful charioteers with heaving heart  
 Rush to the race? *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*
3. The final purpose; the end to which a design tends.  
 Our poet has always the *goal* in his eye, which directs him  
 in his race: some beautiful design, which he first establishes,  
 and then contrives the means, which will naturally conduct  
 him to his end. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*  
 Each individual seeks a fev'ral *goal*;  
 But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole. *Pope.*  
 So man, who here seems principal alone,  
 Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown;  
 Touches some wheel, or verges to some *goal*;  
 'Tis but a part we see, and not a whole. *Pope's Essay on Man.*
4. It is sometimes improperly written for *goat*, or *gail*.  
 GOAR: *n. f.* [*garra*, Welsh.] Any edging sewed upon cloth  
 to strengthen it. *Stimmer.*
- GOAT: *n. f.* [*gar*, Saxon and Scottish.] A ruminant animal  
 that seems a middle species between deer and sheep.  
 Gall of *goat*, and slips of yew. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 You may draw naked boys riding and playing with their  
 paper-mills or bubble-bells upon *goats*, eagles, or dolphins.  
*Peasam on Drawing.*  
 The little bear that rock'd the mighty Jove,  
 The swan whose borrow'd shape conceal'd his love,  
 Are grac'd with light; the nursing *goat*'s repaid  
 With heaven, and duty rais'd the pious maid. *Craeb.*
- GOATHEAD: *n. f.* [*goat* and *head*.]  
 It is a plant with a semilobed flower, consisting of many  
 half florets: these with the embryos are included in one  
 common many leaved flower-cup, not scaly, but the segments  
 are stretched out above the florets: the embryos afterward  
 become oblong seeds inclosed in coats, and have a thick down  
 like a beard adhering to them. *Boissier.*
- GOAT-SHEAR: The same with GOAT-SHEAR, which see.  
 GOAT-CHAFFER: *n. f.* An insect; a kind of beetle. *Boissier.*  
 GOAT-HERD: *n. f.* [*gar* and *hyr*, Saxon, a feeder or tender.]  
 One whose employment is to tend goats.  
 Is not thick fance, other proud,  
 That sits on yonder bank,  
 Whose straying herd themselves doth shrowd  
 Among the bushes rank? *Spenser's Pastoral.*  
 They first gave the *goatherd* good contentment, and  
 the marquis and his servant chafed the kid about the black *Waton*.  
 GOAT-MARJORAM: *n. f.* The same with GOAT-SHEAR,  
 which see.
- GOAT-MILK: *n. f.* [*goat* and *milk*.]  
 After the fever and such like accidents are diminished,  
 asses and *goatmilk* may be necessary. *Wiseham's Surgery.*
- GOAT-MILKER: *n. f.* [*goat* and *milk*.] A kind of owl so  
 called from sucking goats. *Lailly.*
- GOAT'S-LEE: *n. f.* [*go*-*lega*.]  
 It hath a perennial root: the leaves grow by pairs, fastened  
 to a mid-rib, terminating in an odd lobe: the flower is of the  
 papilionaceous kind, consisting of a standard, the wings, and  
 the keel: the point becomes a long taper pod, which is filled  
 with oblong kidney-shaped seeds. This plant is propagated  
 for medicinal use. *Miller.*

## GOB

- Goat's rue* is a native of Italy, and some parts of Spain,  
 where it has the reputation of being a great alexipharmick  
 and stomachick: the Italians eat it raw and boiled, and make a  
 kind of tea of it; but with us it is of no esteem. *Hill.*
- GOAT-SKIN: *n. f.* [*goat* and *skin*.]  
 They wandered about in sheepskins and *goatskins*, being  
 destitute, afflicted, and tormented. *Hebr. ii. 37.*  
 Then fill'd two *goatskins*, with her hands divine;  
 With water one, and one with fable wine. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- GOAT'S-THORN: *n. f.* [*goat* and *thorn*.]  
 It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of which empalement  
 arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a bicapular pod  
 filled with kidney-shaped seeds: the leaves grow by pairs on a  
 middle rib, which always end in a thorn. Tournefort says  
 the gum adragant, or dragon, is produced in Crete. *Miller.*
- GOAT-TISH: *adj.* [from *goat*.] Resembling a goat in any qua-  
 lities: as, rankness; lust.  
 An admirable evasion of a whoremaster, man, to lay his  
*goatish* disposition on the change of a star. *Shak. King Lear.*  
 The last is notorious for its *goatish* smell, and tufts not un-  
 like the beard of that lecherous animal. *More against Atheism.*
- GOB: *n. f.* [*gobe*, French.] A small quantity. A low word.  
 Do'st think I have so little wit as to part with such a *gob* of  
 money? *L'Estrange.*
- GOBBET: *n. f.* [*gobe*, French.] A mouthful; as much as  
 can be swallowed at once.  
 Therewith the spew'd out of her filthy maw  
 A flood of poison, horrible and black,  
 Full of great lumps of fish and *goblets* raw. *Fairy Queen.*  
 By devilish policy art thou grown great,  
 And, like ambitious Sylla, overgorg'd  
 With *goblets* of thy mother's blessing heart. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*  
 The cooks, slicing it into little *goblets*, prick it on a prog  
 of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Saunders's Travels.*  
 The giant, gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,  
 Lay stretcht at length, and snoring in his den,  
 Belching raw *goblets* from his maw, o'ercharg'd  
 With purple wine and cruddl'd gore confus'd. *Addison.*
- To GOBBET: *v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow at a mouth-  
 ful. A low word.  
 Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and *goblets* up  
 both together. *L'Estrange, Fable 4.*
- To GOBBLE: *v. a.* [*gobler*, to swallow, old French.] To  
 swallow hastily with tumult and noise.  
 The sheep were so keen upon the acorns, that they *gobbled*  
 up now and then a piece of the coat along with them. *L'Estr.*  
 Of last year's corn in barn great store;  
 Fat turkeys *gobbling* at the door. *Prior.*  
 The time too precious now to waste,  
 And supper *gobbled* up in haste,  
 Again assest to cards they run. *Swift.*
- GOBLER: *n. f.* [from *goblet*.] One that devours in haste; a  
 gormand; a greedy eater.  
 GOBETWEEN: *n. f.* [*go* and *between*.] One that transacts  
 business by running between two parties.  
 Even as you came in to me, her assistant, or *go-between*,  
 parted from me: I say I shall be with her between ten and  
 eleven. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- GOBLER: *n. f.* [*goblet*, French.] A bowl, or cup, that holds  
 a large draught.  
 My figur'd *goblets* for a dish of wood. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*  
 We love not loaded boards, and *goblets* crown'd;  
 But free from surfeits our repose is found. *Denham.*  
 Crown high the *goblets* with a cheerful draught;  
 Enjoy the present hour, adjourn the future thought. *Dryden.*
- GOBLIN: *n. f.* [French; *gobelin*, which *Spenser* has once re-  
 tained, writing it in three syllables. This word some derive  
 from the *Gibelines*, a faction in Italy; so that *elf* and *goblin*  
 is *Guelph* and *Gibeline*, because the children of either party  
 were terrified by their nurses with the name of the other: but  
 it appears that *elf* is Welsh, and much older than those fac-  
 tions. *Ellys Uybon* are *phantoms of the night*, and the Germans  
 likewise have long had spirits among them named *Gobeldi*,  
 from which *goblin* might be derived.]
1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom.  
 Angels and ministers of grace defend us!  
 Be thou a spirit of health, or *goblin* damn'd,  
 Bring with thee airs from heav'n, or blasts from hell? *Shak.*  
 To whom the *goblin*, full of wrath, reply'd,  
 Art thou that traitor angel? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*  
 Always, whilst he is young, be sure to preserve his tender  
 mind from all impressions and notions of spirits and *goblins*,  
 or any fearful apprehensions in the dark. *Locke.*
2. A fairy; an elf.  
 His son was Elfinel, who overcame  
 The wicked *gobelines* in bloody field;  
 But Elfant was of most renowned fame,  
 Who of all crystal did Panthea build. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
 Go, charge my *goblins* that they grind their joints  
 With dry convulsions; thorten up their sinews  
 With aged cramps. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

## GOD

- Mean time the village rouzes up the fire,  
 While well attested, and as well believ'd,  
 Heard solemn goes the *goblin* story round. *Thomson's Winter.*
- GOD: *n. f.* [*gode*, Saxon, which likewise signifies *god*. The  
 same word passes in both senses with only accidental variations  
 through all the Teutonic dialects.]  
 1. The Supreme Being  
 God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him  
 in spirit and in truth. *John iv. 24.*
- God above  
 Deal between thee and me: for ever now  
 I put myself to thy direction. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 The Supreme Being, whom we call *God*, is necessary, self-  
 existent, eternal, immense, omnipotent, omniscient, and best  
 being; and therefore also a being who is and ought to be  
 esteemed most sacred or holy. *Greco's Cynol. Sacr. b. ii.*
2. A false god; an idol.  
 He that sacrificeth unto any *god*, save unto the Lord only,  
 he shall be utterly destroyed. *Exod. xxii. 10.*  
 As flies to wanton boys are we to the *gods*,  
 They kill us for their sport. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 Strong *god* of arms, whose iron sceptre sways  
 The freezing North, and Hyperborean seas,  
 And Scythian colds, and Thracian's Winter coast,  
 Where stand thy fiefs, and thou art honour'd most. *Dryd.*
3. Any person or thing deified or too much honoured.  
 Whose end is destruction, whose *god* is their belly. *Phil. iii.*  
 I am not Licio,  
 Nor a musician as I seem to be;  
 But one that scorns to live in this disguise,  
 For such a one as leaves a gentleman,  
 And makes a *god* of such a cullion. *Shakespeare's*  
 To GOD: *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deify; to exalt to divine  
 honours.  
 This last old man,  
 Lov'd me above the measure of a father;  
 Nay, *codled* me, indeed. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
- GO-BCHILD: *n. f.* [*god* and *child*.] A term of spiritual rela-  
 tion; one for whom one became sponsor at baptism, and prom-  
 ised to see educated as a Christian.
- GO-BDAUGHTER: *n. f.* [*god* and *daughter*.] A girl for whom  
 one became sponsor in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.
- GO-BDESS: *n. f.* [from *god*.] A female divinity.  
 Hear, nature, hear; dear *goddess*, hear a father! *Shakef.*  
 A woman I forswore; but I will prove,  
 Thou being a *goddess*, I forswore not thee:  
 My vow was earthy, thou a heav'nly love. *Shakespeare.*  
 I long have waited in the temple night,  
 Built to the gracious *goddess* Clemency;  
 But reverence thou the pow'r. *Dryden's Fables.*  
 From his feat the *goddess* born arose,  
 And thus undaunted spoke. *Dryden's Fables.*  
 When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a  
 crowd of *goddesses*, she was distinguished by her graceful fi-  
 ture and superior beauty. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 1.*  
 Modestly with-held the *goddess*' train. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- GO-BDESS-LIKE: *adj.* [*goddess* and *like*.] Resembling a god-  
 dess.  
 Then female voices from the shore I heard;  
 A maid amidst them *goddess-like* appear'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- GO-BFATHER: *n. f.* [*god* and *father*.] The sponsor at the  
 font.  
 He had a son by her, and the king did him the honour as to  
 stand *godfather* to his child. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 Confirmation, a profitable usage of the church, transcribed  
 from the apostles, consists in the child's undertaking in his  
 own name the baptismal vow; and that he may more solemnly  
 enter this obligation, bringing some *godfather* with him,  
 not now, as in baptism, as his procurator. *Hammond.*
- GO-BHEAD: *n. f.* [from *god*.]  
 1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature.  
 Be content;  
 Your low-laid son our *godhead* will uplift. *Shakespeare's Cymbel.*  
 At the holy mount  
 Of heav'n's high-seated top, th' imperial throne  
 Of *godhead*, fix'd for ever firm and sure,  
 The flut pow'r arriv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*  
 So may thy *godhead* be confest,  
 So the returning year be blest. *Prior.*
2. A deity in person; a god or goddess.  
 Were your *godheads* to borrow of men, men would forsake  
 the gods. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*  
 Adoring first the *genius* of the place,  
 The nymphs and native *godhead* yet unknown. *Dryd. En.*  
 GO-BLESS: *adj.* [from *god*.] Without sense of duty to God;  
 atheistical; wicked; irreligious; impious.  
 Of these two sorts of men, both *godless*, the one has utterly  
 no knowledge of God, and the other studies how to persuade  
 themselves that there is no such thing to be known. *Hosker.*  
 That *godless* crew  
 Rebellious. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi. l. 9.*  
 For